BRIEF NOTE

A SPECIES OF *PRISTINA* (OLIGOCHAETA: NAIDIDAE) NEW TO LAKE ERIE.[1]

The presence of *Pristina unidentata* Harman was established recently from the Great Lakes. Twenty-one specimens were collected in Lake Erie near Old Woman Creek between Huron and Vermilion, Ohio on 27 September 1973. Bottom samples were obtained from a variety of substrates ranging from sand to mud. *P. unidentata* was found at a depth of about 3 m, associated with a sandy substrate, and occurred only in one sample. Associated Oligochaeta collected in the Lake Erie study area were the tubificids *Tubifex tubifex* (Müller), *Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri* Claparède, *L. udekemianus* Claparède, *L. claparedeianus* Ratzel, *L. cervix* Brinkhurst, *L. manumeensis* Brinkhurst and Cook, *Potamothrix moldaviensis* Vejdovský and Mrázek, *P. bedoti* (Piguet), *P. vejdovskyi* (Hrabě), *Ilyodrilus templetoni* (Southern), *Peloscolex multisetosus longidentus* Brinkhurst and Cook, *P. freyi* Brinkhurst, *Aulodrilus limnobius* Bretscher, *A. pluriseta* (Piguet), *A. pigueti* Kowalewski, *A. americanus* Brinkhurst and Cook, *Branchiura sowerbyi* Beddard; and the naidids *Paranais sp.*, *Uncinais uncinata* (Ørsted), *Nais sp.*, *Vejdovskyella intermedia* (Bretscher), *Arcteonais lomondi* (Martin), *Stylaria lacustris* (Linnaeus), *Piguetiella michiganesnsis* Hiltunen, *Dero* (*Dero*) sp.

The North American distribution of *P. unidentata* has been reported as Oklahoma and Texas (Harman, 1973). However, the author of the species (W. J. Harman), kindly supplied two unpublished northern records: Will County, Illinois, Des Plaines River north of Joliet, October 1973 (LSU #1374) and Rock Island County, Illinois, Mississippi River, near Cordova, 5 June 1974 (LSU #1375). Dr. Harman also added that the species is now well known from the southern United States. The collection of *P. unidentata* is apparently the first known for the state of Ohio and Lake Erie. Confirmation of the species was by Dr. Harman of Louisiana State University. Specimens of *P. unidentata* will be deposited in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Prior to the discovery of *P. unidentata*, five species of *Pristina* were recorded from the Great Lakes in other studies (Hiltunen, 1973; Johnson and Osmond, 1969; Judd and Bocsor, 1975). *P. unidentata* may be separated from all but two species (*P. obsorni* and *P. idrensis*) by the absence of a proboscis. *P. osborni* and *P. idrensis* have distinctly bifurcate aciculars differentiating them from *P. unidentata* which has simple aciculars. A recent paper (Harman and McMahan, 1975) has abolished the North and South American subspecies of *P. longiseta* and report *P. leidyi* as a new combination for all forms occurring in North America, South America, and Hawaii. This change is included in the artifical key to the six species of *Pristina* presently known for the Great Lakes that is presented here.

Key to the Great Lakes Species of Pristina
(Modified from Brinkhurst and Jamieson (1971))

1a	Proboscis present	2
1b	Proboscis absent	4
2a(1a)	Capilliform chaetae of segment 3 longer than rest *P. leidyi* Smith	
2b	Capilliform chaetae of segment 3 not longer than rest	3
3a(2b)	Giant ventral chaetae present in segment 4 and/or 5 *P. aequiseta* Bourne	
3b	No giant ventral chaetae *P. foreli* (Piguet)	
4a(1b)	Apex of aciculars simple *P. unidentata* Harman	
4b	Apex of aciculars distinctly bifurcate	5
5a(4b)	Teeth of aciculars very short and about equal *P. obsorni* (Walton)	
5b	Teeth of aciculars long, upper tooth shorter than lower *P. idrensis* Sperber	

[1]Manuscript received March 25, 1976 and in revised form, as a note, June 25, 1976 (#76-32).

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Acknowledgments. The author wishes to express appreciation to W. J. Harman, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, for his assistance and J. K. Hiltunen of the Great Lakes Fishery Laboratory, Ann Arbor, for permission to use data from his unpublished manuscript and for reviewing this paper. He also acknowledges G. C. DeCamp of Commonwealth Associates, Jackson, Michigan and D. J. Cafaro of the NUS Corporation for their administrative support. The study was conducted for Ohio Edison by the Ecological Sciences Division, NUS Corporation.

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